

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

NO. 7146.—VOL. XLIII.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.
On the 22nd ultimo, at Enfield, Park-road, Mrs. H. M. Dwyer, of a daughter.
On the 25th ultimo, at her residence, North-street, Westmoreland, Mrs. R. S. Cramer, of a son.
On the 26th ultimo, at her residence, College-street, Mrs. W. W. Walford, of a son.
On the 27th ultimo, at her residence, Toxteth Cottage, Glebe, Mrs. A. Allen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On the 4th of April, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Leonard, Charles, youngest surviving son of the late William O'Connor, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late Matthew Phipps, of the city of Dublin.
On the 24th April, at Windsor, by the Rev. C. Croft, Wesleyan minister, James Gregory, of Parramatta, to Jane Robinson, youngest daughter of James Hall, Esq., of the same place.

DEATHS.
On the 14th of March, at his father's residence, Wangman, New Zealand, Richard H. H. Smith, son of James Shepherd, Esq., deeply regretted.
On the 2nd May, at his late residence, 11, Liverpool-street West, James Brennan, timber merchant, for many years of this city, aged 48 years.
On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Chancery Hotel, corner of Crown and Woodstock-streets, Sydney, the beloved wife of Joseph Brady, and the beloved and only sister of Mrs. T. Purcell, aged 52 years, leaving a family and a large circle of friends to lament their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

J. W. PURCHASE, commander, will be despatched for Galle, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd MAY, 1861, at 2 p.m. touching at Melbourne and KING GEORGE SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all matters connected with the above, apply to the Agents, Messrs. HENRY MOORE, Agents, 22nd April, 1861.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

Which include steamer, food, table wine, bedding, linen, cabin furniture, &c., for the sea passage only.

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

Between Sydney and Melbourne .. £10

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIME TABLE OF THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

TABLE.

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

From Sydney to Melbourne .. £10

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The A. I. barque

BENGOAL, 600 tons burthen. This vessel, now

fully equipped for carrying stock, is well ventilated,

and every requisite on board to enable her to carry her stock

in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of

European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. Sarsen, and a number of other vessels ranging

from 800 tons register, have been repaired in the dock since it

was opened last March.

At Pit-street Congregational Church, to be conducted by

the Rev. P. Good Bird.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—JUVENILE

SERVICES.—The following juvenile services will

be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,

when Sabbath schools and the younger members of families

are cordially invited to be present.

At Pit-street Congregational Church, in which the

Revs. A. Razaoui and W. Cuthbertson, as well as Lots

and Simoni, native converts from the islands, will take

part. At Redfern Congregational Church, to be conducted by

the Rev. P. Good Bird.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—NEW

SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY.—The Annual

Meeting of this Society will be held in the

congregational hall, on MONDAY EVENING

next, the 7th inst., at 7 o'clock precisely, by

the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, of the same place.

The society will perform Mendelssohn's oratorio of

ELIJAH, and the principal solo parts will be rendered by

Messrs. Ben. Flower and F. W. Davis, Mr. Bridges,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,

and Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis, Mr. W. W. Davis,</

u/nla.news-page1484

(although

consideration in the Imperial Parliament, and to pass it
difficultly in passing it.

Mr. RATT, referring to the award of £5000 mentioned
by the Colonial Secretary, said that a promise had been
made by the Crown, and the present consideration of the
desire of the status of British subjects, which
would not be tolerated in any private individual
of whose character the Government could not be sure.
had decided that the Crown could not tolerate under
such a plea, and therefore a written promise under
former Government was binding. The effect of not dis-
solving the subject in the Supreme Court was that, that the
House was frustrated with the present Government.
ought to be tried in the Supreme Court, and they had
confronted endeavouring to adjudicate upon them. (Hear)

Mr. Driver	Mr. Cullen	Mr. Wray
Farmington	Terry	Morse
Pittsburg	Hart	Ward
Lanesboro	Sutherland	Hoyt
Leicester	Cole	Stuart
Mass.	Wick	
Boston		Town

[illegible][illegible]

estimate of \$50,000 for the purpose of financing a supplementary estimate of £50,000 for the purpose of immigration.

This was ordered to be printed and taken into consideration on Monday next.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

MR. WEEKES moved that the Public Loans Bill of 1861 be read a third time.

MR. COWPER seconded the motion.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

GOLD FIELDS BILL.

MR. COWPER moved that the Gold-Fields Bill of 1861 be read a third time.

MR. WEEKES seconded the motion.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. PARKES moved, "That an address be presented to the Administrator of the Government, praying that his Excellency be empowered to be a member of the Council of the Empire."

I estimate for the present year a sum of money not extending beyond £100,000, for the purpose of procuring information in Great Britain and Ireland, and elsewhere, of the number of persons as near as may be in the following manner:—£200 for salaries and travelling expenses of the agents; £100 for salaries of clerks; £100 for travelling expenses for such lecturers; £500 for advertising expenses in principal ports; £150 for printing and stationery; £100 for the purchase of books, maps, and other trustworthy information relating to this subject. He had the honor to read a paper on the subject of the proposed scheme, and to propose the following resolutions:

immigration might be attracted to this colony by the adoption of means to make known his real situation within the colony, and to the public, and if the House would pardon him for a few minutes, he would read of two extracts from the minutes of the committee, and the evidence taken before a select committee in 1864, to show, that, so far from his, that he entertained the same conviction as the committee, and that he, the committee, and directed his examination almost throughout the inquiry to ascertain the opinion of the different referees. He would then read of the same evidence, as he has introduced into this colony without the expenditure of public money. [The speaker then read the evidence given by Mr. John Walker and Mr. Thomas Holt.] It would be seen from those passages that he entertained the same very strong opinion as the

of the intelligent gentlemen from whose records he had so efficiently culled the material. The object he had in mind at this resolution was to get men competent to discharge the duty of public lectures. He also offered to furnish the necessary kind of information personally to applicants; that these persons should visit the great centers of population, and make keen and accurate studies of the conditions of this colony; such as the characteristics of different portions of the colony, and the different occupations and branches of industry—the nature of the laws and regulations in force for the settlement of population—the general character of the consumption of goods, and the extent to which the means of civilisation had been introduced among the people. He stated that the extent to which the means of communication existed—the extent to

which the habits of the English nation had been introduced here, and which, in the course of time, they had acquired, a dangerous type of the colony was created. He did not intend that they should simply confine themselves to the study of the sciences, but that they should, as far as practicable, put themselves in communication with the people, and that they should, by their own experience as large landed proprietors and manufacturers, be the means of communicating that information to the natives. He thought that the results of their observations should be published, in the cheapest form possible, so that the natives would be enabled to procure them. He thought that the Government might consider it expedient to publish the results of the observations of the natives, and that the Government might consider it expedient to publish the results of the observations of the natives. These publications should be accompanied by such explanations as would be necessary to enable the natives to understand the meaning of the observations. He thought that the duties of the lecturers and general agents, who were to be appointed, should be to study the habits of the natives, and to communicate that information to the Government.

There was in the restaurant a small sum of 2,000 for anti-airplane equipment, the receipt of which was not acknowledged. I was not to have been understood. The object he had in view was that respecting the airplane, he would not be asked to collect information as to the vessels laid on, the accommodations offered, and the amount of money to be made available at once in an authoritative manner to supply it. It was to be understood that the money was to be used for the purpose of limited means emigrating from old countries and the difficulty they found on arriving in a seaport for the first time in 1930. The money was to be used for the purpose of being approached, such printing as would be necessary for the public lectures as well as the mere reprinting of the book. As to the money, it was to be understood that it might possibly be objected that it was of no use doing anything but to give it to the people. Mr. Hill said that he was not to be understood.

to pay the passages of emigrants from England; but the object of this experiment was to induce spontaneous immigration, which would involve the country in no cost. He contended that among the emigrants from the mother country there was considerable number of persons with the means of emigrating, and who were only desirous of being satisfied that the place to which they would transfer their residence would contain the means of supporting their life. These, he believed, though small in comparison with the population of Great Britain, would form a comparatively large addition to our population, and bring with them the means of great and permanent benefit to this shore. The young colony of Queensland had adopted this system, and it was very likely that similar steps would be taken by Victoria. He believed that the influx into the field with the colonies would be, as he

admitted that it was an expensive experiment, but still, if it was really successful, it would be a very cheap way of assisting immigration. If these lecturers went not merely to the large coats of manufacturing industry, but to the smaller ones, they might have coming to our shores hundreds of those persons who were precisely the class required to take the country from the days of depression, which he attributed to so many persons having been induced to enter into the most unprofitable and unproductive of the producing class would tend to relieve the country for its embarrassed condition, combined by this, and the thought of information about the country, and through the three countries of Great Britain and Ireland, rather than by separate schemes of emigration, which had been the rule in the great English nation. Before com-

clining, he would remark that a reversal gentleman here in England would be very likely to be obtained for this purpose, but it was regarded that he was retained on a similar score, and it would offer an insuperable obstacle to the object; besides, it was stated that that gentleman would shortly be returning to England.

Mr. COWPER entirely agreed with this proposal of the hon. member. There could be no question that the Walsley was a poor vessel, and that, with regard to immigration, when they knew what had been done by the activity of Southey's steamer, the "London," and the "England," and now by Quakerland on the north. Without a continued stream of immigration, the colony would be weak, and speculations would be rendered almost impossible, and the most desirable of any. He had voted for a return to assist

immigration, as he considered that it was a good feeling between people here and their friends at home. He should like to see the vote supplemented, so that immigration might be carried on to a scale larger than any hitherto adopted; and the present he considered to be a very opportune moment when the Legislature was passing a land bill, which

were 10,000 persons passing between Sydney and Melbourne. It was evidently incorrect, as it appeared from evidence that the number of passengers per week was 400. It was ridiculous for the hon. member for Morpeth to talk of Morpeth being a "great city," and it was equally untrue to say that the bill would be a benefit to the wheat at Morpeth. He would say, now, but would give the bill all the opposition it could get.

Mr. O'BRIEN said he had listened with a good deal of attention to the arguments pro and con on the one side the House, and on another consideration was of opinion that the bill would be a benefit to the Colonies. The hon. member who voted against the bill was of opinion that when the Government proposition was before the House, it was a good one. He was of opinion that the bill was against the present motion. (Hear, hear.) Such was the case with the bill, and the bill was the motion. (Laughter.) One could not say that the bill was a benefit to the colony in the locality in question, but it was a benefit to the colony in the locality in question. That line of argument was a benefit to the colony in the locality in question, and the loss was not so large to Missouri and to the United States.

The question was then put "that the words proposed be omitted, stand part of the question," when the bill was divided with the following result:—

Hay—Prime is very scarce, and weekly really brings £5 per ton; inferior, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per ton.
No Hay, 10s. 30d. per ton.
New-corn, 18s. 1d. March, 18s. per ton.
Wheat—A large quantity of the best quality is now on hand, and a large of colonial wheat will be worth 400 tons. Prime forced seed, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per ton.
3s. 4d. per 100 lb. upon weight when dressed; 1st. calve, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 2nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 3rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 4th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 5th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 6th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 7th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 8th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 9th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 10th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 11th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 12th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 13th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 14th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 15th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 16th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 17th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 18th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 19th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 20th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 21st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 22nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 23rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 24th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 25th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 26th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 27th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 28th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 29th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 30th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 31st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 32nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 33rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 34th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 35th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 36th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 37th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 38th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 39th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 40th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 41st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 42nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 43rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 44th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 45th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 46th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 47th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 48th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 49th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 50th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 51st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 52nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 53rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 54th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 55th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 56th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 57th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 58th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 59th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 60th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 61st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 62nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 63rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 64th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 65th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 66th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 67th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 68th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 69th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 70th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 71st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 72nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 73rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 74th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 75th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 76th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 77th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 78th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 79th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 80th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 81st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 82nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 83rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 84th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 85th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 86th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 87th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 88th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 89th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 90th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 91st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 92nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 93rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 94th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 95th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 96th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 97th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 98th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 99th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 100th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 101st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 102nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 103rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 104th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 105th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 106th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 107th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 108th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 109th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 110th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 111th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 112th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 113th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 114th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 115th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 116th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 117th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 118th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 119th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 120th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 121st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 122nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 123rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 124th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 125th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 126th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 127th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 128th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 129th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 130th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 131st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 132nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 133rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 134th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 135th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 136th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 137th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 138th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 139th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 140th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 141st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 142nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 143rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 144th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 145th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 146th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 147th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 148th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 149th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 150th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 151st. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 152nd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 153rd. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 154th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 155th. do., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; 156th. do., 4s

[illegible][illegible]

retail; turnips 6 to 7 per pair wholesale, retail 8 to 10; 1.3 per dozen wholesale, retail 1.8 to 1.9.
Vegetables—Potatoes are quoted at from 4 to 5 per cwt. retail 8 and 1 per lb.; turnips and carrots 3 to 4 per bushel wholesale, 4 to 5 (very good); parsley 1 per bushel wholesale, 1.5 to 2 per lb.; cauliflower 10 to 11 lb to 10, and 2 per lb.; pumpkins 2 to 4 per bushel, 4 to 6 each retail; few good ones in the market.—Mailand sole leather, 1 to 1.2 per lb; Office, 1.4; Mailand calf, 2; Sydney calf, 2.3; Colonial 3 to 3.5 per lb; French calf, from 5 to 6.5; basile 1.2 per dozen; harness leather, from 1.2 to 1.4 per lb.

MEATS AND BEEF SUPPLY

MILLDALE STOCK REPORT.
(1903 AND CO.)
We still in great abundance which, when added to the numbers that are expressly sent down to go the pots, before an immense total. No doubt, the remarkable this country has been favoured with has enabled graziers market vast quantities of cattle which have never been verable condition before, and this kind of clearing off of stock may very possibly tend in the measure to the level of prices hereafter. One thing we believe is very much, that in the course of a very short period the character of the cattle in this colony will be quite changed, and that the improvement in the quality of fat stock sent down will be far superior to that which has been the case in the clearing of cattle altogether to make room for

in this way another tendency may be in operation in those who may have fat cattle to sell. At present, prices as they can be, as long as tallow and hides maintain their value, but we quite expect to have returns 50 to 60 per cent. higher. Best fat cattle may be quoted 50 to 60; 12, 12 to 14; fat ewes, 4 to 10.

FLAND STATION AND STOCK REPORT.
[THOMAS CADELL.]
No sales to report. I have purchasers for good sheep

1st. — Market well supplied; trade also supplied. Prime saleable; second and inferior quantities are quit for other purposes. The heavy rains will retard the arrival of

Stock in hand 25th April	Received since 25th April	Delivered for Consumption	Delivered for Exportation	Stock in hand and aboy.
Galls. 155,907	Galls. 3,714	Galls. 3,714	Galls. 1,069	Galls. 155,939
22,681				22,792
9,114				9,114

.....
spirits and other use enumerated.	7,467	15,684	234	56	7,073
.....	190,954	4,724	673	210,119	
.....	96,904	12,961	210	98,198	
.....	61,664	...	29	60,614	
.....	3,920	...	10	3,980	
.....	14,179	...	111	13,815	
spirits	186,976	10,335	5,261	191,249	
.....	.....	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
.....	650,467	39,086	14,162	708,128	
.....	9,232	.....	.....	9,232	
.....	63,525	843	1,166	64,688	
.....	2,331	.....	294	2,324	

BONDED STOCKS.
 -Stock in bond 26th April, 62 tons 4 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.; for home consumption, 4 tons 13 cwt. 8 qrs. 10 lbs.; stock in bond, 58 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 21bs.
 -Stock in bond 26th April, 46 tons 10 cwt. 8 qrs. 10 lbs.; for home consumption, 4 tons 13 cwt. 0 qrs. 21bs.; for ton, 18 cwt. 6 qrs. 6 lbs.; stock in bond 2d May, 21 tons 8 qrs. 10 lbs.
 -Stock in bond 26th April, 1,679,037 lbs.; delivered for assumption, 124,264 lbs.; for exportation, 733 lbs.; stock in bond, 1,554,040 lbs.
 -Stock in bond 26th April, 58,320 lbs.; delivered for assumption, 808 lbs.; stock in bond 2d May, 57,512 lbs.
 -Stock in bond 26th April, 2734 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 16 lbs.; stock in bond 2d May, 2724 lbs.

v.au/nla.news-page14

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Friday, 3rd May.
The weather has cleared a little just for the day, which are now going with spirit. The attendance on the course yesterday (Thursday) was less numerous, however, than on the previous day. There has been a little more rain. As to-morrow will be a half-holiday in the Government offices and most business establishments, the course will, no doubt, if the weather is at all favourable, be well attended. Those who have been in the city for so many days by the plashing rain are but too happy to breathe the clear breezy air which we enjoy at this season of the year.

Three new attorneys were admitted at the Supreme Court on Saturday last. Mr. Arthur John Lloyd, Mr. Thomas Baily Rolin, and Mr. Thomas Lloyd Jones.

Mr. W. G. Osborn, of Bank-court, King-street, has constructed a model of an invention to check the sudden descent of the train on steep inclines. It consists of a simple but ingenious application of the ratchet wheel.

The Water Police Magistrate (Mr. North) has declined to hear Mr. M. for three months. He holds that the Water Police Court being a district Court of Petty Sessions, in which Mr. Moffat has not misconducted himself, no cognisance can be taken of the alleged misconduct of that gentleman elsewhere; and the fact of this Court being held in the same city, and in a Court attended by the same magistracy, makes, it would seem, in the opinion of Mr. North, no difference.

Messrs. Walker and Jones, of George-street, have exhibited during the week a splendid *Messine Jewel*, manufactured by them for presentation to Mr. Richard Driver, judge of the peace for the L-dge of Australia. No 548, in recognition of his efficiency as W. M. of that lodge.

A woman named Jane Daveney Browne has been arrested on Saturday last. A great many notices of infanticide. The warrant was issued on 30th March, but the woman was then out of Sydney. The child (a female) was found among the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral, with a piece of calico round her neck, and the child was found in the arms of a woman, and did so after being removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

About 200 of the Volunteer Rifles paraded in the Inland Domain on Saturday last. A great many notices of infanticide. The warrant was issued on 30th March, but the woman was then out of Sydney. The child (a female) was found among the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral, with a piece of calico round her neck, and the child was found in the arms of a woman, and did so after being removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

A son of Mr. Collins, of Fairy Meadow, Wollongong, was bitten by a snake, which was a great many notices of infanticide. The warrant was issued on 30th March, but the woman was then out of Sydney. The child (a female) was found among the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral, with a piece of calico round her neck, and the child was found in the arms of a woman, and did so after being removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

A man named James Matthews has been arrested on Saturday last. A great many notices of infanticide. The warrant was issued on 30th March, but the woman was then out of Sydney. The child (a female) was found among the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral, with a piece of calico round her neck, and the child was found in the arms of a woman, and did so after being removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

A petition, signed by six hundred persons of all religious persuasions, praying for a mitigation of the sentence upon the Rev. W. Charles, has been forwarded to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

The East Maitland and Morpeth Volunteers have presented Lieutenant Colcock with a splendid sword and belt.

The second part of Judge Carey's Statutes of the Colony, published by Messrs. Sands and Kenny, and printed by Mr. H. C. Matthews, is now ready for sale.

An appeal has been made from India to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, to aid in gathering subscriptions to relieve the existing distress among the natives of the upper provinces of Hindostan.

The Bristol Colonial Association has applied to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce for information as to the suitability of Australia for cotton growing. The secretary of the Chamber has already sent some information upon this point, with a sample of cotton from the Clarence River.

The inquest upon the body of Alfred Dorewell (whose death was recorded in last week's notes) has terminated in a verdict of death by fire, and the jury being the first inquest on a fire held under the Act. The jury were unable to ascertain how the fire originated.

A young woman, named Elizabeth Hunter, servant to Mr. M. of Newcastle, died from injuries by fire. She was sitting with a candle in her lap, when she fell asleep and her clothes caught fire. It was with some difficulty that a child, named Mary, was saved from the flames. The unhappy woman was plunged into a water-hole, and the flames by which she was surrounded were thus extinguished, but not until she had been so far injured as to render her recovery impossible.

An interesting public meeting, in connection with the London Missionary Society, was held in the Pitt-street Congregational Church on Monday evening. Mr. Ambrose Fox presided, and the meeting was addressed by several missionaries, who are on their way to the South Sea Islands, as well as by a native teacher.

A proclamation (under the recent Pleuro-pneumonia Act) has appeared in the *Government Gazette*, prohibiting, for three months, the introduction of any cattle from Victoria, and directing the authorities to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the introduction of any such cattle.

A lecture on "The Literary History of the Bible" was delivered by the Rev. A. H. Stephens, on Monday evening, before the members of the Church of England Sunday School Institute.

The following was the state of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum at the end of last month:—Remaining in Sydney Establishment, men 59, women 200, children 105; total 364. Received during the month, men 385, women 1, children 4. Deaths at Sydney during month, men 1, women 4, children 2; total 7. Deaths at Liverpool during month, men 5, women 1, children 1; total 7. Total deaths during month, men 6, women 5, children 3; total 14.

A lecture on "New and Old England" was on Monday evening delivered by the Rev. J. A. H. Curtis, in connection with the Australian Catholic Young Men's Society of the Sacred Heart.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday evening, showing that the affairs of the company were progressing well, was adopted, a balance sheet submitted, and certain new directors chosen.

Mr. James Edwin Graham has been provisionally appointed as Surveyor for this purpose, and Mr. Charles Arthur, licensed surveyor, has been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have intimated that they do not concur with the proposed telegraphic communication between Europe and Australia, in consequence of the doubtful nature of the project, and also of the difficulties that have been encountered in laying the submarine line which the Imperial Government have already guaranteed.

A school of arts has been inaugurated at Penrith. Dr. Myles Green has been elected assistant-surgeon, and Mr. John Macdonald, second lieutenant, of the Volunteer Artillery Company.

A tea meeting in connection with the Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society, was held in the Pitt-street Congregational Church, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of welcoming the missionaries who arrived by the John Williams.

A lad named William Judd has been injured at the Abbot's by a large hook having pierced his chin as he was reaching towards a shelf, and he was removed to the Infirmary, and is going on well.

Messrs. T. S. Mort and Co. having offered three good wools for the best samples of wool for the Great Exhibition of 1862, a public meeting of growers and buyers of wool was held on Monday for the purpose of devising means to aid, practically, the liberal views of the firm in question. After considerable discussion, it was determined that prizes should be given to the sample of not less than six pieces of sheep's wool in the fleece. 2. For the best sample of not less than six pieces of wool washed on the sheep's back. 3. For the best sample of not less than six pieces of washed wool.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

The pressure of vapour and humidity are calculated, for the country stations, from the mean of the dry and wet results, consequently they are not quite so exact as those for Sydney.

The portion of sky observed is estimated in tenths, according to the observer's judgment. The force of the wind is represented by numbers from 0 to 6, and the direction and magnitude of the resultant determined on the principle of the resolution of forces. Where the number of observations is less than 25, the resultant has been multiplied by 95, and divided by the number made.

They have also presented pictures of (fifteen) sovereigns to sergeants Furnish and Hill (the latter being at present, at Lambing Flat). During the conviviality which followed Captain Lyons was warmly cheered.

A paper on the comparative merits of ancient and modern oratory was read on Thursday evening by Mr. Longman, at a meeting in connection with St. Mary's Catholic Literary Society.

The committee of the Assembly appointed to consider the state and management of the Sydney Domain, have recommended that the fence surrounding the proposed reserve for cricket be removed, that the fence of the Corporation be placed to level down the hill, and that the care of the Domain be vested in trustees for the public.

Considerable attention has been created by an advertisement in Thursday's *Herald*, as to the long pending application of one Jane Durban for the maintenance of an illegitimate child of which she swore that Mr. Joseph Vickery, of Waverley, was the father. An order for maintenance was obtained; but Mr. Vickery, who swore to his own innocence, resisted it even to the extent of going to Darlinghurst goal for a day or two, and finally obtained its reversal by the Judge of the Supreme Court. He then procured the woman for perjury, but the justices at the Central Police Court dismissed the case. The woman having revived her application, Mr. Vickery went to Melbourne. We now have a declaration by Jane Durban to her attorney, Mr. Moffat, that all her charges against Mr. Vickery have been utterly false, and have been made at the instigation of certain persons. The declaration is signed by Jane Durban, and is now admitted to. Now this amounts, first, to an admission by Jane Durban that she has on several occasions been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury to an extent almost unparalleled; secondly, that she has charged some persons with having conspired with her to perjure a false and degrading charge against an innocent and highly respectable man. Surely something will be done to prevent the avowal of these facts, and to bring the guilty to punishment. We submit that the Attorney-General will not be doing his duty if he does not take such steps.

Both Houses of Parliament have been upon the subject of the Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted. The Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted. The Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted.

Much damage has been done by the overflow of the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted. The Hawkesbury, and other streams, and railway communication has been in many places interrupted.

The Supreme Court has just decided that the Municipal Council, established under the Act of 1858, have power under that statute to alter, when necessary, the levels of streets. The degree of care which they are bound to exercise in the performance of this work has not been decided, although the opinion of the judges is that "ordinarily good care" is sufficient, and that an exercise of extraordinary care and skill is not, as has been held in the Metropolitan District Court, compulsory.

During the argument of the last mentioned, exception was taken to the practice which has grown up of staying District Court Judges Mr. Justice S. and so, a mode of address attaching exclusively to Judges of the Supreme Court. The application to District Court Judges has been made, and has been pointed out to confuse the two grades and functions of judicial rank. The proper prefix is "Judge."

METEOLOGICAL RESULTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY—FEBRUARY, 1861.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Barometer, 29.50; Rain, 1.50; Wind, S.W.; Clouds, 1.50; Temperature, 60.00; Humidity, 60.00; Direction, S.W.; Force, 1.50; State of sky, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

The *Globe* of February 11th says:—"We have now full reports of the debate in the Prussian Chamber, which ended in a vote of 159 to 146 in favour of the opinion that it was not to the interest of Prussia to oppose Italian unity. The following were the remarks of Mr. Schlieffen:—"As many speakers have expressed their opinion upon the Italian question, I think it right to explain the position taken of this important question by the Government. The Government has not the slightest motive of ill-will against Italy, against a people who once dominated the world, who produce great works of art and science, and written their name in glorious characters in the history of civilisation. Nor do we object that a people with such a past and so well calculated to be a nation should attempt to obtain a political independence, securing the nationality and making good its significance. But, without depreciating in any manner whatever the importance of the national idea, we do not think that we can attribute to it the absolute value which has been claimed for it in Italy—a value before which everything else is to give way, the law of nations as well as the right of treaties, all interest, the highest as well as the lowest. Here, with this exception, perhaps, of those members who do not consider themselves at home in this country, no one will attribute so absolute a significance to the principle of nationalities. If any one was to attempt to reconstruct the balance of power in Europe on a purely national basis he would give the signal of an endless and sanguinary struggle. There is another principle, that of non-interference, which we cannot admit as binding and applicable under all circumstances.

Mr. Schlieffen then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

M. De Vincke then explained that the only position Prussia could assume was one of reserve. M. De Vincke then rose, and spoke as follows:—"Certainly there cannot be any objection raised to the policy of non-interference as explained by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is the duty of every government to keep the blood and property of its citizens. But, such being the case, no diplomatic intervention should have been made which is in starting contradiction to the views now advocated.

Library of Au



<http://r>

[a.gov.au/nla.news-pa](http://www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-pa)

1484995

